AUGUSTA.

Further Highly Interesting Details of the Occupation of the City.

General Molineux, of New York, in Command.

HIS IMPORTANT CAPTURES.

Ten Million Dollars Worth of Stores Secured.

Rearry One Hundred Thousand Bales of Cotton Fall Into Our Hands.

PART OF DAVIS' SPECIE SECURED.

\$283,000 IN GOLD CAPTURED.

BEAUREGARD PLUCKED BY HIS OWN MEN.

A MOB DESTROYS HIS PERSONAL EFFECTS.

Our Augusta Correspondence. Avgusta, Ga., May 12, 1868.

OCCUPATION OF THE CITY. was informally occupied on the 3d inst. by ion, of General Wilson's command, who came r the purpose of receiving the surrender of the forces this point. General D. B. Fry, lately in command here, and the forces under his control, were being paroled, when General Edward L. Molineux, of General Gillmore's mmand, arrived on the 6th inst., and formally assumed

avannah, I hereby assume command to a superior of the fulficers and enlisted men in the military service of the fulfied States will be careful to avoid all unnecessary inserference with the inhabitants, and in the discharge of all duties will be firm and courteous, bearing in mind that they are stationed here for the protection of life and

tern.

se following officers are temporarily appointed:—
sor Charles F. Allen, Thirty-eighth Massachusetta
anteers, Provost Marshal.
seutenant Henry Lawrence, Eighteenth Indiana Vosers, Post Adjutant,
teutenant Benjamin S. Pisher, Eighteenth Indiana
anteers, Post Quartermaster.
teutenant George N. Handy, Twenty-second Iowa
tutenra, A. D. O.

tenant George M. Danny, Sers, A. D. O. Sersant David Wilson, Eleventh Indiana Volun-C.
be obeyed and respected accordingly.
EDWARD L. MOLINEUX,
Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.

THE VALUE OF THE SPOILS AT AUGUSTA.

al Molineux found here and immediately took
on of about \$10,000,000 worth of stores of the

ordnance, commissary and quartermaster departments of the late rebel confederacy. This estimate is exclusive of the powder mills, arsenals, &c., of which none can be made. The powder mills, seenans, &c., or which none can see turing twelve thousand pounds of pewder per day. Among other valuables were between seventy thousand and one hundred thousand bales of cotton, and \$45,000 CAPTURE OF PART OF DAVIS' SPECI

ibt appears to have existed at the North as to the truth of the statement that Davis had a wagon train with specie to a large amount with him. No doubt need and was not ordered forward from here until after the final surrender of Johnston. According longed to the United States, and it was simply an act of theft in Davis to order it off. The United States authorities have so considered it, and a party of cavalry
was sent in pursuit of it. One hundred and eighty-eight usand dollars of it were secured a few days since the railroads. What has become of it I do not know. General Wilson offers one hundred thousand dollars in WIN be the property of the captors.

as you will readily conceive, is very much improved by the substitution of the thorough, orderly and com-plete government of General Molineux for the ineffec-tive and imbecile control lately exercised by the mob of pareled rebel soldiers. We are not at all likely to have any repetition of the late bread riots, as General Molineux has satisfied the needy with bread and the unruly with bullets. I believe it has not been stated that one of the principal sufferers by the late riot was one Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, a Franco-American gentleman, of African descent. He happened to be passing through the city from his late camp in North Carolina, with a pass from General Sherman in his pocket to show "dat he was out," as the darkies say, "by permission," when the riot occurred. His private baggage was at the depo and the mob made a thorough examination and appro-priation of its centents, much to the disgust of the gen-tleman. He came here, expressing himself much deaway still more depressed at his own personal prospects. The good wishes of no honest man went with him.

Molineux, as I was going to say, has brough order out of chaos, and beauty out of dirt. The city has not only been well governed, but it has been well cleaned. Georgia has been sursed for four years past with New York's former Street Commissioner, Gus Smith, and Augusta is glad to exchange him for its present New mmender, General Molineux, who is not only a street but city commissioner. He has delegated the Mayor's duties to Robert May, the old Mayor, and expresses his gratification with the full and earnest support and assistance which Mr. May has tendered him. It is perhaps not known that Augusta is blessed otherwise. It is in the most flourishing condition, financially, and is to day less included by the collapse of the rebellion than any city of its size in the South. Provisions are still scarce here, and are likely to be for some time to come.

release all the negroes in the city prison not held for release an the negroes in the city prison not held for orime. The negroes are very numerous in the city. They are beginning to realize their condition and their changed relations, and as a general thing are making their way to the coast settlements instituted by General Sherman. In the issue of the Augusta Sentinel of May 2 was the last printed relic of slavery we are likely to see in this part of the South. It was the advertisement o "T. Savage Hayward, auctioneer," who proposed to sell at the "Lower market, on May 2, the colored man Peter, Seld hand." General Upton reached the city next day and T. Savage Hayward has been glad to subside.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Sasannah river is now open from this city to its mouth, and not a bush whacker or guerilla-those unconquerable heroes that were to carry on the war for Heaven only knows how long-infest its banks. There are but a

I don't know. The Charleston road is open eastward to Aiken. It is open from Charleston westward to Orangeburg, thus leaving a gap of forty-five miles. This will be repaired in a fortnight or so, when Charleston will be in direct communication with Macon and thence with Atlanta, Dalton, Chattanooga, Nashville and Louisville, thus reproducing the girdle round the South which Sherman destroyed in 1964. The telegraph line is already working through to Macon, and in less than twenty days New York will be in direct telegraphic communication with New Orleans. You had better engage the United States military authorities to lay the Atlantic cable.

THE UNION MEN OF GEORGIA. Joshua Hill, of Georgia, well known throughout the war as an ardent Union man, he living in this city in a state of half dependence. His property has been

Mr. Morse, the editor of the *Mentinel*, having been damned and blackguarded by the rebels as a Unionist, is now enjoying rest and repose from danger and urging peace, submission and obedience to the laws in perfect

plored by ne men more heartily and tearfully than the Union men of this State. He has been the protection of this disposition on Mr. Stephens' part to oppose the con-scription of his people. It is hoped that the Washington authorities will be as lenient towards Mr. Stephens as

The death of Charles Lamar, son of G. B. Lamar, of Savannah, has been announced and then denied. It is occupation of that city by General Wilson.

RICHMOND.

Removal of General Dent from the "Command of Richmond.

Mr. William H. Merriam's Despatch. RICHMOND, Va., May 19-A. M.

New York the city was electrified by the announceme the city of Richmond, at his own request, and ordered by General Ord, with the concurrence of General Halleck, to report in person to the Lieutenant General command ing the armies of the United States. The administration and people of all classes, military, civil, loyal and lately rank, were disposed to regard him as an officer and com-mander of unusual Impartiality and candor, and I am persuaded that his departure from the city and his rel quishment of command here will be viewed with universal regret. It may be properly added that General Deat's career here has not been wholly marked by exceeding official courtesy towards him; and his persistency, understood to be both well taken and directed, but which he did not care further to indulge as a subordinate, in discharging his important duties as the personal representative of the Lieutenant General commanding, may be regarded as in some measure accounting for his determination to retire from the command of Richmond. It is understood that General Grant is to be apprised of both the nature and extent of the imbroglio.

NOVEMENTS OF GENERAL IME AND SON.

It is known that General R. E. Lee will soon leave the city and repair to his farm, situated near the famous white House, on the Pamunkey river, to spend the remainder of his days in peace, qubet and agriculture, if unmolested by the government. His son, General Custus Lee, is already on the farm alluded to, and I learn, upon authority, is actually doing his own ploughing in person. This may be regarded as a cheering sign, as well as a good example to the whipped chivairy of the entire South. It is alleged that "Runy" Lee, a general and a nephew of the rebel chieftain, came into town the other day from White House, on a load of hay, and took the oath of alleglance.

PERHONAL.

General Sharpe, Assistant Provoet Marshal of the Army

oath of allegiance.

FERSONAL.

General Sharpe, Assistant Provost Marshal of the Army of the United States, arrived in the city yesterday and reported for duty. In the evening General Sharpe dined with Colonel J. B. Howard, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the James, and a few select friends.

General Truman Seymour, of the Sixth corps, was welcomed to the city yesterday by many of the staff officers of the department, by whom he was intimately known in the Department of the South.

A foreign variant.

Monsieur Van Otterloo, a gentleman from Hollend, largely interested in trade with the Island of Java, has paid a visit to this country, with the special object of visiting points of historic interest in the great rebellion. He has received the courtesy of General Halleck, by request of the State Department at Washington, and will be accompanied by some officers acquainted with the localities, and visit the various points of interest adjacent to Richmond.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Reception of General Sickles by the President of the Colombian Republic.

[Translated for the Herath from the Bogota Diaro Oficial of April 7.] The day before yesterday, at three o'clock in the afternoon, Major General Sickles, special envoy from the President of the United States of America te the President of the United States of Colombia, was introduced by the Secretary of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs and presented to the President by Hon. Mr. Burton, resi

and presented to the President by Hon. Mr. Burton, resident minister of the UnRed States. The General addressed the President in the following terms:—

Ma. Prasmort—I have the honor to be presented to your Excellency by the resident minister of my government as an envoy from the President of Colombia. I consider myself fortunate in being the interpreter of the oordial and reciprocal sentiments of friendship entertained towards this sister republic. The destinies of this continent unquestionably require the system of free governments under the republican form; and the assistance utilityation of sincere and strong friendly relations with all the American republics is a policy dictated to my government by the past history of my country, and one in accordance with the personal sentiments and convictions of its chief magistrate. The United States of America are strongly bound to Colombia by reciprocal treaties as well as by mutual, geographical, commercial and political interests, and these bonds should inspire both countries with an earnest desire to maintain the friendly relations which happily now exist. In the United States of America, where you at one time represented your country, many of our citizens and public men had the honor to be personally acquainted with you, and few of them there are who do not look with satisfaction upon the tranquil prosperity enjoyed by this country under its present illustrious administration, and feel an interest in the personal welfare of your Excellency and of this privileged land.

The President repised as follows:—

General—I receive you with pleasues and respect at the same time, as the direct envoy of the honorable President of the United States, who, I am well convinced could only send words of sincere friendship and fraternal policy to my country. I am also pleased that the man chosen to express the sentiments of that great ruler is a distinguished patrics, one who has been mained while defending the vital interests of his country, and aiding to purge our continent of the

friendly convergation ensued, in which the distinguished guest expressed his desire to become acquainted with

Wood's MINSTREES.—Another grand attraction by Minstrel Hall. It is a successor to Petrohamania, and is cutiled Greenbackina, or the Fairy Palace of Soap. The so nery, dresses and accessions are all got up new, and

THE NEGRO.

THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS.

North Carolina Negroes Petitioning for the Rights of Citizenship.

Negro Suffrage in Tennessee, Florida and Connecticut.

NEW SYSTEM OF LABOR IN VIRGINIA.

A Negro Admitted as a Witness Illinois Court.

Emancipated Maryland Slaves Sold in Delaware,

Our Raleigh Correspondence. RALEIGH, N. C., May 15, 1868. THE BLACK MAN'S PETITION TO THE PRISIDEN

s of ettizenship, inclusive, of course, of the right to here in this State alone, but for their brethren every-where throughout the country. Even the most bitter where throughout the country. Even the most bitter secessionists—those who admit the therough abolition of slavery and the full possession of freedom by the colored race throughout the South as faits accompli of the war—cannot complain of the movement, since it is but restoring to the negroes privileges which they enjoyed in this very State previous to the year 1835. It will be remembered that the Southampion service insurrection and massacra occurred just before that date. So alarmed were the people in consequence that the Legislature repealed the law giving the free negro the right to vote, and at the same time interdicted the education of any colored man whatever.

The agitation commences with a petition [already published in the New York Herald), which is being extensively circulated and signed. It is a document, as all must confess, of great eloquence, sound logic and cogent reasoning.

Wilson, waters of Audional Gaut, Grave, Mason, Mar-41. — A. Sammerly, Schults Snedderly, Stegald, Shomberg, Tanmas of Coffee, Wagner, Williams, Willis, and Mr. Speaker Heiskill—Rt.

Shomberg, Thomas of Coffee, Wagner, Williams, Willis, and Mr. Speaker Heiskill—lo.

The large majority by which the House decided to receive the petition is indicative of a liberal spirit, and shows that the question will be met and debated at least. The following respectful reference to the subject, which we find in the aditorial columns of the Press and Times, is another evidence of the fact that the question of negro suffrage will command the earnest attention of the people of Tennessee:—

A somewhat lengthy memorial from the colored citizens of Nashville to the Legislature, in reference to their future rights and protection, was presented in the House yesterday, and listened to with great respect. The House, recognizing the right of patition in every citizen, ordered five hundred copies to be printed. The petition is written in the most respectful terms, and will doubtess call forth an exiting, protracted and interesting debate.

The Chattanoogs Gasetts, which is edited and published by James R. Hood, a member of the Legislature, who voted for the motion to print five hundred copies of the petition, seems to favor the policy of admitting colored persons to the right of suffrage. We make the inference from the fact that we find the following paragraph in that journal of the 14th mst., apparently an extract, but unaccompanied by any expressions of disenet:—

The war has killed Southern slavary. Let it be buried and

that journal of the 14th met. apparently an extract, but unaccompanied by any expressions of dissent:—

The war has killed Southern slavery. Let it be buried and put out of the way as seen as possible. It ends the slavery agitation. But there is yet something left for abolition capital in the negre agitation. Against this demand, that as slavery is abalished, and that as the African race have powerfully assisted us in putting down the rebeilton, and in saving the life of the nation, they should have a share in the political right of the ballot box, what valid objection can be made? We cannot long resist this demand in view of the extinction of slavery and the services of the Southern blacks during this war. With every opportunity and in every way they have been our faithful allies. We have had two hundred and fifty thousand of them in the service of the sury and may. Their battle of emancipation, involving four millions of their race, has turned the scale in our favor, and we must yield to the sagating of the same and the same an

black men. As if the whole subject were overruled by an all-wise Providence, it seems to have become neces-sary to do justice to black men in order to insure the rights of loyal white men. God seems to say to say you who demand equity must first do equity, and you shall have no guarantee for your freedom and Union until you have conceded equal rights before the law to all, without distinction of race or color.

Negro Suffrage in Connecticut.

[From the New Haven Journal, May 19.]

Our legislative reports show that this important question has been taken up in earnest, and Thursday, the 25th, has been fixed upon as the day for the final vote.

Mr. Fratt, of Norwich, opened the discussion with an earnest speech yesterday.

Apa caucus of the Union members of the Legislature, on Wednesday night, in the Representatives Hall, the subject was introduced by Mr. Coe, of Winsfed, and the smendment ably advocated by Hon. E. K. Foster and ether leading members. A resolution, declaring that the Tunion members of the Legislature are unanimously in favor of the adoption of the amendment striking out the word "white" from the suffrage clause, was passed. It seems atrange that a change so simple, so just, and so entirely in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, should need argument. We trust that the vote will show that the people of Connecticut are truly represented in the Legislature, for if so, there will be little opposition to the amendment. Men of all parties concede its justice and denouncer of abolitionists, now urges the ballot for the black throughout the South. In all the late slave States the most intelligent loyal men are turning to this measure as their only security for the future. Our example—the example—of Connecticut and other Northern States, where prejudice has not yielded to justice and common sense—embarrases them greatly. For their zakes, as well as for the honor of Connecticut and other Northern States, where prejudice has not yielded to justice and common sense—embarrases them greatly. For their zakes, as well as for the honor of Connecticut and other Northern States, where prejudice has not yielded to justice and common sense—embarrases them greatly. For their zakes, as well as for the honor of Connecticut and other Northern States, where prejudice has not yielded to justice and common ense.

Negro Suffrage in Florida.
[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, May 20.]
A promisent citizen of Fernandins, Florida, in a letter also the 8th, to a distinguished gentleman of this city.

19:—"On the let instant our people elected a Mayor and Councilmen by a universal suffrage vote. The freeden voted with the loyal whites, and nobody was hurther rebels, however, manifest great indignation. They amnot endorse such proceedings, and say the administation will not sustain the movement."

Regro Evidence Admitted in Illinois.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The first negro who ever testified in any of the couris of record in this city was examined as a witness for the people in the Recorder's Court on the morning of the 15th, in a case of horse stealing, his evidence bearing strongly against the prisoner. The same negro was formerly a coachman in Mr. Lincoln's family.

Seiling Emancipated Maryland Slaves

The Wilminston (Pel.) R-publican of the 18th inst. contains the following paragraph. We hope the subject will be inquired into at once, and, if the charges are true, that the offending parties will be brought to justice. Any person in this State who has detained in sharer any person emanginated by the new constitution

cheen directed to the overthrow of the Union, who has fought in the ranks of its enemies, and who only submitted when compelled by the last arguments of force, while denying the same prerogative to an intelligent pariot, who was faithful to our cause in the hours of bitterest trial and at hazard of his own life atom for the intelligent pariot, who was faithful to our cause in the hours of bitterest trial and at hazard of his own life atom forth in its defence.

The President is understood to maintain that this whole question must finally be left for settlement by the States, after their position has been determined. We must learn to look at these matters as they will probably present themselve for future decision, and discuss them without bitterness.

Paying the National Debt. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

We have beaten the armies of the so-called Confedera States, and the rebellion is at an end. We have borrowed from the people two thousand five hundred millio dollars, and the people from whom the money is ber-rowed have more money than previous to the lending. the field within the past four years, one half of whom are the commencement of the war. We are richer than we were on the las of May, 1861, notwithetanding a large

war has made individuals. Leading men in finance have made money by borrowing it from the people, and the people have become rich by lending to the government. We have passed through a period of prosperity in war such as no pation ever enjoyed in peace. Peace has come, the way of making as much more by paying the debt. rest of parties having money to pay it, and that can be

cent for their services in negotiating the loan. And the loan goes of at the rate of from five to fifteen millions per day. New it would appear that if by paying one-half of one per cent such great results can be produced in borrowing money, what might we expect from the

half of one per cent such great results can be produced in borrowing money, what might we expect from the same parties if we allowed to them one per cent on the amount of debt cancelled each day?

Souppose the debt be all sold—three thousand millions. And suppose that one hundred and fifty thousand delars. This will make in the aggregate a sum sufficient to pay the entire debt. Now, in order to accomplish this, it must be shown that the parties contributing are to make hargely, or they will not part with their money.

Paying the debt must be based upon the life insurance principle, parties contributing to receive yearly dividend while living and their estates to be froe from liability so the government at death. This can be done only by an annual saving—saving from taxation in price of all articles of consumption, saving from taxation on property and from taxation on income.

We will suppose that each person contributes his actual mome for that year, the interest of which, at seven per cent, is one thousand dollars contributes his actual mome for that year, the interest of which, at seven per cent, is one thousand four hundred dollars, and by paying the twenty thousand he saves on his income alone two thousand dollars each year, and in price of articles consumed in his family one thousand dollars, making a saving in these two thems alone three thousand dollars: taking therefrom the interest on the twenty thousand—fourieen hundred dollars—annually, which, if compounded, will pay the principle in less than fourteen years. Here is not only a safe investment, but a splendid speculation. What a spectacle for a country to carry on a war for four years, in magnitude such as the world never saw, make money by the west, and make money by paying the debt! Please not mention this to our financiers, let they take the bint

JEFF. DAVIS.

The Conspirators Still in Hampton Roads.

General Halleck Assumes Charge of Them.

The Casemates of Fortress Monroe Being Prepared for Their Accommodation.

GOVERNOR VANCE ADDED TO THE PARTY.

Important Documents of the Late Rebel Government Captured and Brought to Fortress Monroe,

Since writing my despatch of yesterday it has been definitely ascertained that Jeff. Davis and party are still Hampton Roads. After tacking in and out of the harbo for more than three hours the Clyde finally came to anchor in the Roads at five o'clock yesterday afternoon; and since then Colonel Pritchard has been awaiting in-structions from Washington.

As soon as the Clyde arrived yesterday afternoon telegram was sent to Major General Halleck, at Rich-mond, announcing the arrival of the prisoners. For antil lafe in the evening, when it was found to be too dark to attempt the passage of the obstructions of the here until twelve o'clock to-day. It is presumed that the delay in making disposal of the rebel President and others was occasioned by a deference to the opinion of Major General Halleck, as commander of this department.

The work upon the casemates inside the fort, transferring them into cells, duly ironed and substantially se-cured, for the accommodation of the prisoners, is progressing very rapidly toward completion. All last night the heavy clang of the blacksmith's hammer, mingled with the noise of the carpenter's tools and the clear, everything betokened the active employment of the men

stream, comprise principally the following persons:eracy, with Mrs. Davis and four children, her brother

Alexander H. Stephens, ex-Vice-President, who surrendered himself to our cavalry while at his home near Atlanta, Ga., and who is in extremely feeble health. General Wheeler and staff, and a Colonel Jo

oldes many others of importance, though of lesser note.

Oblonel Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan cavelry, with a guard of eighty men, accompany the prisoners.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, arrived here last evening from Newbern, N. O., via Norfolk, under a guard. He is now in the fortress, and will doubtless meet the same fate destined for the prisoners on board

Colonel R. B. Treat, of General Schoffeld's staff, arrived here at a late hour last evening from Newbern, N. C., in the steamer John Traoy, via the Chesapeake and narie canal, with about five tons of the archives chives were immediately consigned to the flames. A large portion of the documents, &c., relating to the proceedpacked up and the most important part sent to Charwould so speedily fall into the hands of our government. These archives, &c., must possers the most intense interest, and will prove the greatest trophies captured General Schofield. On reaching here they were imme

THE CAPTURED REBELS.

The following distinguished rebel leaders are now in ement in Northern forts, some awaiting disposition as soldiers and others as criminals:-

Jeff. Davis, oz-President of the rebel confederacy.
Alexander H. Stephens, ex-Vice President of the rebel Alexander H. Stephens, ex-Vice President of the rebe ganfederacy.

John H. Heagan, ex-Postmaster General.

Burton N. Harrison, Private Secretary of Jeff. Davis. Cloment C. Clay, rebel Senator from Alabama. Governor Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia. Governor Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina. Senator R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia. John A. Campbell, of Alabama.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.
Licutenant General R. H. Anderson, of South Ca
Licutenant General R. S. Ewell, of Virginia.

Lieutenant General R. S. Ewell, of Virginia.

MAJOR GENERALS.

Major General W. R. N. Beale, of Mississippi.

Major General Edward Johnston, of Georgia.

Major General Edward Johnston, of Georgia.

Major General Edward Johnston, of Georgia.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Brigadier General Rufus Barringer.

Brigadier General Rufus Barringer.

Brigadier General Corse, of Virginia.

Brigadier General Basil W. Duke, of Kentucky.

Brigadier General J. R. Jones, of Virginia.

Brigadier General Huchard L. Page, of Alabuma.

Brigadier General Huchard L. Page, of Alabuma.

Brigadier General Tedmund C. Rucker, of Tennessee.

Brigadier General Thomas B. Smith.

Colonel Saint Leger Greniel, of England.

Colonel Robert Ould.

Colonel Harry Gilmor, of Maryland.

Confidence of Jeff. Davis in the Gal-

lantry of Northern Men. TO THE ROPTOR OF THE HERALD.

It has been common during the rebellion for promi-nent men at the South, in "firing the Southern heart," to portray the vandalism of the Northern men by wanto portray the vandalism of the Northern men by wantonness to the female sex, and, to use a favorite quotation of Governor Lubbock from the address of the Georgia Congressional delegation to their constituents, they
were portrayed as "coming with just in their eyes,
poverty in their purse, and hell in their hearts." But
it seems that Jeff. Davis, in doming female attire, had
so such fears. His confidence in the sanctity of a petticoat seems to have been his last hope, and but that he
was an imposition on the sex, no doubt he would have
been safe enough.

The Rebel Colonel Francis R. Lubbock.

New Yors, May 15, 1865. In your sketch of the captives this morning you have to some extent confounded Francis R. Lubbock, the cap-

tive, with his brother, Thomas S. Lubbock, Francis R. Lubbock was born in Beaufort, S. C., and, with his brother, both ardent secessionists, emigrated ! with his brother, both ardent secessionists, emigrated to Teras at an early day. In 1857 he was elected Leutenant Governor of the State, with H. R. Runnels as Governor. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Charleston Convention, where he assisted in breaking up that body with a view to secession. After the various nominations the two brothers applied themselves ardenily to the work of secession, and in August, 1861, as a reward for his services, he was elected Governor, commencing January, 1802, and ending in January, 1804 During his term of office he did more than any other man in the State in dragging out the people of the country, persecutive Union men and crowding men into the ranks. At the expiration of his term of office he filed for a shoot period a position on the staff of Magrader, or Kirby

The Rebel Colonel W. P. Johnston. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, May 16, 1866.

In the sketches of the captives in the Brand of this morning you have confounded W. P. Johnston, of Louis rille, Ky., the son of Dr. Johnston and brother-in-law of

WELCOME TO ALBERT G. MACKEY.

Grand Spectacle at the Academy of ecretary of South Carolina. The Academy of Music, in the craft, was occupied by the members of the Grand Lodge, in their imposing regalia, and all the prominent Masons of the State. At the back were the words in gas jets, "Welcome to Mackey". The M. W. Clinton F. Paige, Grand Master of the State of New York, Enthusiasm of the most ardent character marked the

xemplified in the career of Brother Albert G. Mackey,

welcome of considerable power, remuding the assemblage that Brother Mackey had never ceased his noble exertions on behalf of his suffering brethren imprisoned in the South until he had expended his all, and had nothing left but his prayers and his sympathy to give them. Therefore, he said, I welcome you as one of thousands whom Masonry has saved from the great crime of treason. (Cheers.) Therefore, in the name of the fifty thousand Manons of the Empire State, I extend to you the right hand of fellowship, and bid you once more welcome to our grand East. (Protracted theering.)

Brother Mackey was received with deaftning applause. He replied at some length and with deep feeding. He drew a panful contrast between the condition of his mative State four years ago, when he last visited New York; touched lightly upon his own suferings and sacrifices, and forcibly enunciated the great principles of Masonry.

Then followed the presentation of a testimonial to Brother Mackey by the Right Worshipful Master. The history of this gift rendered the ceremony the most interesting of the evening. It was a single gold box, which some years ago was presented to Brother Mackey in New Orleans. He was then comparatively a wealthy man, but, mainly through his liberaity to the Union soldiers after the outbreak of the rebellion, he fell into such powerty that he was compelled to part with this cherished heirtoom for four hundred dollars, rebell money. A Jew bought it and some time since took it to a jeweller's in Philadelphia to have the inscription eraed. There a Mason caught sight of the fox. He at once purchased it, placed a hundred dollars inside it, and it was now publicly returned to brother Mackey. It need hardly be said that the emotion with which this gift, so peculiarly made, was received was only equalled by the enthusiastic applause with which the soft, so peculiarly made, was received was only equalled by the enthusiastic applause with which the side music from the artists named above.

The benediction was pronounced by the

Fire at Niblo's Theatre.

Shortly after nine o'cleck hast night a fire was discovered in the carpenter shop of Niblo's theatre, and in a very short time the flames extended to the floor above, occupied as the property room. The carpenter shop and property rooms were in a brick building connected with the rear part of the theatre, the first floor being used for dressing rooms and for scenery. The shop had a brick floor, and thus the fire was prevented from getting into the carpenter shop being in an out of the way place, the firemen were a long time in finding a way to the fire. The two upper floors and roof of the building, with their contents, were entirely destroyed. Mr. Wm. Wheatley's

will be about \$5,000. The property is owned by A. T. Stewart.

There was some little excitement among the guests of the Metropolitan Hotel for a short time, but, owing to the windows on that side of the building being provided with from shutters, there was really no danger. The firement took their hose through the hotel, and the building is probably damaged by water to the extent of \$1,000.

From the fact that no fire nor lights were used in the shop the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Fire Marshal Baker has the matter under lovestigation. incendiary. Fire Marshal Baker has the matter under lovestigation.

We understand that the wardrobes used in the Cricket are not burned, and it is probable that the performance of this evening will not be interfered with.

The National Loan.

The subscriptions to the seven thirty loan on Saturday mounted to \$1,916,350. The largest Western subscriptions were \$200,000 from the Second National Bank of. St. Louis, and \$90,000 from the First National Bank of Springfield, Ill. The largest Eastern subscriptions were \$100,000 from the First National Bank of Reading Pa. and \$100,000 from the National Metropolis Bank o the total amount subscribed for the week wan